BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. NO. 28.

## PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

☞ Any person who does not view with alarm the state of the future, in view of nearly all the able-bodied men being taken away from the farms in Western North Carolina, must be as "blind as a bat,"—or so intent in gazing on the *front* that he has entirely lost sight of the *rear!*

It is a serious and alarming fact that scarcely any wheat has thus far been seeded, and the season for such operations is drawing to a close. Many farms will remain altogether uncultivated, unless arrangements can be speedily made for the return home of the Senior Reserves.—These are stubborn facts.

☞ See New Advertisements:

Our enterprising citizen, E. L. Hege, Esq., as Commissary Agent, wishes to purchase beef for the army.

Mr. Hege has also received, from Dr. Warren, the appointment of attending to boxes for soldiers and prisoners of war. Anything entrusted to his care, will be properly attended to.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Congress met in Richmond on Monday last and the President's Message read. The following is a synopsis of the message, embracing the principal points.

The message begins with a review of the military operations since the adjournment of Congress in June, and recognizes the protecting hand of Providence in enabling us to withstand the efforts of the enemy to subjugate us.

He announces the almost entire recovery of Texas, Arkansas, northern and western Mississippi, northern Alabama and western Tennessee.—He alludes to Grant's failure to take Richmond and Petersburg, and thinks Sherman's occupancy of Atlanta will be of little advantage to him; and should we have been obliged to evacuate Richmond the Confederacy would have remained as defiant as ever.

The total amount of the public debt on the 1st of October was eleven hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. No additional appropriations are required for meeting the needs of the public service up to 1st of July.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the faith of the government be pledged that notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation; that no issue be made beyond that already authorized, and that a portion of the receipts of tax in kind be pledged to the gradual redemption of the entire circulation.

Referring to the report of the Secretary of War the President says that exemption from military duty of persons of certain specified pursuits and professions is unwise and not defensible in theory. He thinks it should be left with the military authorities to detail a sufficient number of those essential in the exercise of their pursuits and professions.

The President dissents from the opinions of those who advise a general levy and arming of slaves for duty as soldiers but favors the employment of 40,000 as pioneers for engineers and laborers, in addition to the duties heretofore performed by them. He favors the requisition for public service the right of property in labor of slaves, the government engaging to liberate the negro on his discharge, after service faithfully rendered.

The President closes by reiterating the willingness of the government to negotiate for peace, but is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and a disposition for it among our enemies will be best, most certainly evoked by a demonstration on our part of ability and an unshaken determination to defend our rights.

Let us, then, resolutely continue to devote our united energies to the defence of our homes our lives and liberties. This is the true path to peace; let us trust with confidence in assured results.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.—We have received from the publisher, a copy of "Sketches of Nassau," from personal observation and research, to which is added the "Devil's Ball Alley," an Indian tradition, by the author. It is a neat interesting little volume, well printed at the Standard office. Enclose $3 to Frank I. Wilson, Raleigh, for a copy.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—The following fearful exhibit which is believed to approximate near the truth, is taken from the Raleigh *Progress* as we find it copied from the Southern Almanac:

CONFEDERATES.

| Year. | Killed. | Wounded. | Prisoners. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, | 1 081 | 4,312 | 1,606 | 6,999 |
| 1862, | 13,189 | 49,534 | 5,925 | 68,645 |
| 1863, | 12,200 | 48,000 | 71,200 | 131,400 |
| 1864, | 15,300 | 45,000 | 7,500 | 67,800 |
| Total... | 41,770 | 146,843 | 86,231 | 274,844 |

FEDERALS.

| Year. | Killed. | Wounded. | Prisoners. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1861, | 4,998 | 9,874 | 9,773 | 24,648 |
| 1862, | 20,275 | 68,388 | 43 718 | 132,371 |
| 1863, | 18,300 | 54,000 | 34,000 | 106,300 |
| 1864, | 64,000 | 110,000 | 32,000 | 206,000 |
| Total... | 107,573 | 242,265 | 119,481 | 469,419 |

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| Federal loss in battle, &c. | 469,519 |  |
| do by sickness, &c | 350,000 |  |
|  |  | 819,419 |
| Confederate losses in battle, &c. | 274,844 |  |
| do by sickness, &c., &c | 150,000 |  |
|  |  | 424,844 |
| Excess of Federal loss |  | 394,565 |
|  |  | 819,419 |
|  |  | 424,844 |
| Total loss on both sides, |  | 1,244,263 |

Should not such an exhibit as this, if nothing else, strengthen the purpose of every friend to humanity, at least, to end as soon as possible, this cruel war.

THE PLYMOUTH AFFAIR.—For particulars see elsewhere.

The Raleigh Progress of the 27th says:

A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a prominent citizen of Martin county which states that our forces have fallen back from Plymouth to Rainbow Bend, on the Roanoke river. The same letter states that Plymouth was nearly entirely destroyed by fire during the bombardment or after the evacuation. Washington, we think, has certainly been evacuated by our troops and occupied by the enemy.

## News of the Week.

FROM PETERSBURG.—On the night of the 5th, Gen Gracie captured a Yankee picket line, bringing in some thirty prisoners. He holds the position. Holcomb's Legion captured the enemy's picket line in front of the 'Crater', but were obliged to abandon it, being attacked by a superior force of the enemy, with a loss of 15 killed, 30 wounded and 50 missing.

FROM THE WEST.—Dates of the 2nd inst., bring no intelligence from Price.

The Chicago Times of the 29th pronounces the dispatches claiming a victory over Price as *bogus* and gotten up for electioneering purposes.

### LATEST FROM TENNESSEE.

Major Gen. Forrest achieved another great victory at Johnsonville on the 4th instant. He planted a battery above the town, a caught three gunboats, ten transports and about twenty barges. His batteries were planted the night previous, and in the morning he opened with eight pieces, and after an engagement of about ten minutes, the gunboats, transports and barges were set on fire and all destroyed.

The engagement is represented as having been terrible. The enemy opened with forty howitzers from the forts and gunboats, but not a man faltered. Since the 30th ult., Forrest destroyed four gunboats, a number of barges and transports, thirty-two pieces of artillery, over twenty thousand tons of freight, and over three million dollars worth of stores, losing only ten men wounded.—Johnsonville is burning, and an immense amount of freight, on shore, covering several acres, will be destroyed as it is now burning.

TENNESSEE.—Last week, our cavalry in East Tennessee were skirmishing as far down as Strawberry Plains, within twenty miles of Knoxville, and too far, it appears for their own good. On Friday last, Gillem, the Yankee General who sent such brutal and flaring dispatches about the death of Gen. Morgan, fell upon a portion of our force at Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad, twenty miles this side of Strawberry Plains, and forced it to retreat, with the loss of four guns and some prisoners. He pursued them for some distance but without gaining any further advantage. They are now at Bristol.

### FROM PETERSBURG.

Mahone's brilliant surprise of the Yankee piket line, in which he captured two hundred and thirty prisoners was performed by one regiment of Finnegan's and another of Saunders' brigades. The Express of yesterday thus describes it:

"The Yankee pickets were flanked and without the firing of a gun, and without the loss of a man on our side Our men drew up in line of battle in their rear and advanced upon them, gaining their midst before the Yankee pickets knew who they were. It afterwards appeared that our men were taken for the relief picket who were expected at the time, and who shortly after came upon the ground. It was then that the Confederates opened fire upon the incoming pickets, the report of which was so distinctly heard in town."

The affair was so complete that only about a dozen of the Yankees escaped.

The enemy continues to level his works near the Appomattox. The Express states that the batteries, from one to five, which have done most of the shelling of Petersburg, have been leveled within the past few days.

Our men obtained on Thursday afternoon immense supplies of necessaries from the battle-field near Burgess' Mill.

## State News.

Plymouth has been evacuated and is in the hands of the enemy. There is a rumor that little Washington has shared the same fate.

The fleet expected to attack Wilmington has not yet arrived at that point, nor has it been reported elsewhere. The Journal thinks that perhaps the greater portion of it was meant for Plymouth and little Washington.

A mutual and benevolent Association has been formed in Raleigh to purchase provisions for the people.

*State vs. Jesse Conrad.*—Jesse Conrad, the free man of color, who was convicted of having committed the crime of rape, was on Thursday condemned to be hung by Judge French. The day of his execution is Friday, the 25th of November next. The crime was committed in the county of Randolph. No person was ever executed on the gallows in that county.—*Greensboro' Citizen, 29th.*

*The Senior Reserves.*—This excellent regiment, made up of the men between 45 and 50 in the 6th Congressional District left Greensboro' on the 28th inst., under the command of Col. Charles E. Shober, for Wilmington we learn.

It is estimated that 1,400 deaths, had occurred from yellow fever, embracing citizens, soldiers and negroes, at Newbern.

### HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

We learn from the Asheville News of the 27th, that the wife of Col Joseph Y. Bryson of Henderson county was killed and two daughters severely wounded, by a party of eight men who called at Col. Bryson's gate, and asked for him. He happened to be asleep, and his wife and daughters, and a negro man, stepped out on the porch, when the men at the gate fired on them, killing Mrs. Bryson instantly, and inflicting painful and dangerous wounds upon the young ladies.

Who the men were, or their motives for such an act, we suppose is not certainly known. But the fact that Col. Bryson is an active Southern man, will, it is presumed, give a key to the motive for this dark and atrocious deed.

We learn that two men named Ray, belonging to Keith's detail, on a visit to their homes on Bull Creek, Madison county, were bushwhacked on last Sunday, and one killed instantly and the other mortally wounded.

MORE OUTRAGES.—Many acts of violence and robbery are being committed in Wilkes County. Mr. Gray and Col. Peter Eller have recently been the victims of a lawless band, some 25 or 30 in number.

The Iredell Express says, a little fight occurred recently within 7 miles of Wilkesboro' between about 30 deserters under the command of the notorious Church, and six of the Home guards, under Lieut Johnson, of Capt Manning's company, in which Church was severely wounded. No one else hurt.

STEAMER ARRIVED.—The Richmond Dispatch states that two vessels lately arrived at a Confederate port; one having, as a portion of its freight, two hundred and fifty thousand pounds of English bacon, and the other two hundred thousand, for the use of the Confederate army.

### FROM GEORGIA.

There is but little intelligence of the movements of Hood's army. We glean the following from the correspondence of the Selma *Reporter*:

"We have but scanty intelligence of the movements of either of the armies in this quarter. The battle ground seems to have been transferred to north Alabama, and will perhaps soon be in middle Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Selma *Reporter*, writing under date of Oct. 23d, from Gadsden, Ala., (which place is on the north bank of Coosa river, distant from Gunter's landing about 25 miles, the latter being on the Tennessee river,) says that "Hood left with the army for the Tennessee valley, Friday morning, October 21st. The supply trains of his army have been passing through Blue Mountain about ten days. The enemy under Kilpatrick are about 13 miles distant from Gadsden, and are near Round mountain. Wheeler is between them and Hood's army, and is 11 miles distant.

The army was never in finer spirits. They all received new clothes here and went off for the valley of the Tennessee rejoicing. A great many accumulated things were left strewn through the woods; several of the citizens here have spent the whole day with wagons collecting them. I witnessed a large mess chest opened; it contained a full lot of crockery, pot ware, tin, &c.

The trains of which I spoke above are bringing supplies from Blue Mountain to the army, crossing the Coosa river on pontoons at this place.

Gen. Beauregard is here yet, and perhaps will remain until the trains have all passed out of danger.

Another correspondent of the Atlanta *Register* from Blue Mountain, of the 24th ult., says that Hood's movement was successful thus far, and that everything went off smoothly, and Sherman's cavalry will have to hurry up if they expect to keep up with our rear. On the 18th October, Sherman was at Summerville, Ga., *en route* across that mountainous country for Gunter's landing in order to anticipate Hood's crossing. Thomas is reported at Bridgeport, Tenn., with one corps, and one other corps is still at Atlanta. Prisoners captured, says this correspondent, report Atlanta as splendidly fortified, rationed for 40 days and garrisoned with 18,000 troops.

Northern accounts of the 31st ult., received in Richmond, say that Hood attacked Decatur, Ala., on the night of the 29th and the morning of the 30th, but was repulsed. Decatur is on the Tennessee river at the head of Muscle shoals. Granger is reported to have captured four pieces of artillery, spiked two, and captured 120 prisoners. Rebels are reported to be retreating from Decatur, but have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress Creek.—Prisoners say that Beauregard and Hood are both with the Confederate army. Hood, in a general order, assured his men that Sherman's army did not exceed 35,000 men.

Major General Forrest has the lower part of the Tennessee river blockaded. He captured at Fort Hinson, on the 29th of October, a transport which had in tow one large barge. Her boiler was cut in two at the second fire, and the boats drifted down on the opposite side and were brought over by ropes. We got off sixty wagon loads of shoes, boots, and blankets and hard bread. Gunboats came up and shelled the transport and barge which were destroyed, but the goods on the shore were saved. Five transports and one gunboat above Forrest's batteries. The enemy are moving everything from Paducah across the river, and have been running five transports per day up to Johnsonville, heavily loaded with supplies.

Northern accounts say that Paducah is threatened by Forrest. All business was suspended on the 29th, and goods were being removed to a place of safety.

Gen. Meredith is making extensive preparations for the defence of the place.

SAVANNAH, Nov 3.—A flag of truce conference took place to-day as appointed. The steamer Beauregard, with Col. Waddy, met the Yankee steamer with Col. Bennett. The boxes for Confederate prisoners were turned over and a large number of boxes for Yankee prisoners received. No exchange for prisoners was effected, but preliminaries arranged for the exchange of ten thousand sick, wounded and convalescent Confederates who have arrived at Hilton Head in the steamers Baltic and Atlantic, and twenty five transports. Another flag of truce takes place at some point on Sunday the 6th inst.

### FROM THE NORTH.

St. Louis papers of the 26th report Price 20 miles south of Kansas City. The fighting and material loss on both sides amounts to no great consequence. It is supposed the main body of Price's army has not yet been engaged.

A special dispatch to the Democrat, at Warrensburg, 21st, says that Price is making his way through Kansas and Smith following.

The latest news places him beyond the State line.

The federals lost three hundred at Kansas City and claim five thousand prisoners.

A St. Louis telegram of the 29th states that accounts put Price near Carthage and still skedaddling with our cavalry in full pursuit.

Gov Bradford has issued a proclamation announcing the adoption of the new Free State Constitution in Maryland.

The Union majority in Pennsylvania, including the soldiers' vote so far, is 12,000.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation admitting Nevada into the Union.

An election riot occurred at Philadelphia on the 19th. Several buildings were much injured by missiles thrown. One man was killed and a number of citizens and policemen seriously injured. Nearly a hundred arrests have been made.

The proceedings in the case of the Vermont raiders have been transferred to Montreal, and the prisoners removed to that place.

European advices to the 20th received.—Political news unimportant. Commercial failures in England continue. Twenty firms have failed.

A telegram from Nashville dated the 1st, says, since the repulse at Decatur, Hood has moved further west along the southside of the Tennessee river. He is believed to have crossed some infantry near Bainbridge, but no other part of his force has been moved further north. His purpose is difficult to ascertain. Thomas is in this city and is prepared for any movement Hood may make. Strong bodies of troops are moving in the proper direction.

Sherman will continue to hold Atlanta at all hazards.

Gen. Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported threatening Johnsonville, where there are quantities of government stores.

The Nashville Union of the 28th October says that Sherman had not moved beyon Gaylesville at last accounts.

Gold opened on the 2nd at 245, at noon it had declined to 235.

### LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

New York State was in great excitement on the 5th on account of trouble on election day, last Tuesday. Seward has informed the Mayor of Buffalo that information has been received by the State Department that the Rebels in Canada have a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities on the border on the day of the election.

Gov. Seymour has issued a lengthy proclamation urging efforts by all to discountenance strife and disorder at the coming election, and directs Sheriffs and other officers whose duty it is to keep the peace to take care that every voter shall have a free ballot.

Prayer meetings are being held in various cities of the North that the Almighty may direct the people right in exercising their elective franchise [illegible] and that they may be delivered from violence, and be blessed by a continuance of their liberties.

A party of rebels from Canada attempted to surprise the Water battery at Castine, Maine, but were driven off by the garrison.

There is much excitement at Ogdensburg, New York regarding the expected rebel raid from Canada. Business suspended and citizens preparing for defence.

The Chickamauga is playing havoc with Yankee merchantmen. She has captured the bark Albion, the Shooting Star, and two other barks which were burned.

The Confederate steamer Olustee had destroyed one bark and two schooners. Gold 238½.

European advices to the 23d have been received.

The bazar at Liverpool in aid of Southern prisoners of war proved a great success.—Four days receipts amounted to ten thousand pounds sterling. About nine thousand pounds additional were subscribed.

The strike among the Colliers of South Staffordshire was becoming alarming.

The depression in financial and commercial crisis showed little or no improvement. Failures are daily announced.

THE SUPREME COURT, at its recent special session, made the following decisions upon writs of Habeas Corpus:

1. JOHNSON vs. MALLETT.—A member of the police for the city of Raleigh is exempt from conscription, because he is a civil officer, whom the General Assembly has demanded as necessary to the administration of the laws of the State.

2. In the matter of McDANIEL.—A substitute, who becomes such after he was fifty years old, is not entitled to a discharge on account of his principal having been called into service.

3. KESLER vs. BRAWLEY.—Senior reserves are entitled under the act of Congress to their discharge, when they arrive at the age of fifty years.

4. In the matter of FORT.—One who works fifteen able bodied hands, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, is not entitled to exemption, if one of the hands be a free negro—all the hands must be slaves.

The fifteen hands must have been within the ages of sixteen and fifty, on the 1st day of January, 1863. It is not sufficient if one or more of them [illegible]

6. A farmer having less than fifteen hands, who is detailed to work upon certain terms, is liable to have his detail revoked, and to be called into active service, the government tendering his bond to him.

7. A foreigner, who comes to reside in the State for a longer or shorter time, and who does reside here thirty days, is liable to perform military service in the Home Guards.

8. It was decided by Judge Battle, with the concurrence of the other Judges, that a Warden of the poor is exempt from conscription.—*Conservative.*

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The Intelligencer in announcing the death of the venerable Chief Justice Taney, says:

We regret to announce that the venerable Chief Justice Taney is no more.

This announcement will carry sorrow to the hearts of the people among all who held him in reverence for the high qualities he brought to the discharge of his duties as the head of the supreme judicial tribunal of the country. Full of years and full of honors, he has passed away from the scenes which he illustrated by his learning and virtue, leaving behind him a reputation [illegible] He died last night, at ten minutes before ten o'clock.

*Subjugation of the Taeping Rebels.*—Intelligence from China is to the effect that on the 19th of August the city of Nankin was captured by the Imperial forces under Major Gordon, an English officer in the Emperor's service. This victory is a very severe blow to the cause of the Taeping rebels which has steadily declined for some time past. The Chung-wang, it is supposed, will endeavor to regain his fortunes by withdrawing to mountain districts, from which he can issue forth to plunder.

This great victory over a strongly organized schism has been effected by American, English and French officers, who have [illegible] ized the Chinese army and introduced European improvements in [illegible].

The pacification of China is now believed to be nearly completed.

*Lime in Place of Bluestone.*—B. W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, says, according to a three years trial, he has found Lime equally as good a preventive of Smut in wheat as blue stone. The mode of application is thus described: Swim your wheat and skim off all the grains that float, and then put out your wheat on the hard ground and sprinkle on the lime and stir with a rake until dry, which will be in a few minutes. One bushel of lime is sufficient for 20 bushels of wheat.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Queen Victoria made $5,000 by preparing her dead husband's letters for publication. That's modern royalty.

### DARING ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE "ALBEMARLE."

On Thursday night last, or rather about 3 o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a daring attempt was made by a party of eleven officers of the Yankee navy to blow up with torpedoes the iron-clad Albemarle, at Plymouth, and [illegible] the attempt was successful.

We are not in possession of [illegible] authentic details, but the following seem to be the facts:

The Albemarle was moored near the wharf, [illegible]

[illegible] Our informant, who says he was on the Albemarle at the time, as a visitor, and was somewhat injured by the explosion of the torpedo, says that in consequence of the darkness and the noise of the storm, the watch on the Albemarle knew nothing of the approach of the enemy till she was close upon them. The boat was hailed "What boat is that?" The reply was, "The Albemarle's boat," and at this moment the Albemarle was struck by the Yankee boat, on the starboard quarter. In this attempt, it is thought the Yankees failed to blow up the Albemarle through a defect in the torpedoes.

They immediately swung round their boat again and were coming down upon the Albemarle [illegible] "What boat is that?" The reply was, [illegible] the Albemarle was struck and the torpedo exploded. By this time the alarm was general throughout the ship, and the men rushed to arms and made for the outside of the vessel, when they were met by one or two volleys of grape from a howitzer in the Yankee boat.—The Albemarle's men opened a rapid fire all around the ship, but they could see nothing of the enemy in consequence of the darkness. It was soon, however, ascertained that the torpedo had had the desired effect, for one of the bows of the Albemarle was stove in, and she was rapidly settling down.

In the mean time the Yankees, in their confusion, got their boat in the midst of some logs fixed around the Albemarle for her protection, and being unable to extricate her, the whole party, with the exception of the Captain in command, surrendered, torpedo boat and all.

So far as we can learn none of the crew of the Albemarle suffered more than a few slight wounds. Three of the Yankees are said to have been wounded. They are reported to be all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, volunteers for this undertaking.

The Albemarle went down in a few minutes, but the water being shallow her portholes are not submerged, and though her gundeck is a few inches under water her guns still command the river up and down. The injury she sustained [illegible]

[illegible]

### FALL OF PLYMOUTH.

[illegible]

### DIED.

[illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.
TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Order Societies, [illegible] of a personal nature will be inserted at advertising rates, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them [illegible]

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' REPLY TO SHERMAN.—The following is the reply of Vice President Stephens to William King, the citizen of Georgia through whom Gen. Sherman extended an invitation to Gov. Brown, Mr. Stephens and others, to meet him in a consultation, looking to a re-establishment of peace:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., Oct. 1, 1864.

WM. KING, Esq.—Dear Sir: I have considered the message you delivered to me yesterday from Gen. Sherman, with all the interest and gravity due the importance of the subject.—The message was a verbal invitation from him, through you, to meet him at Atlanta, to confer with him upon [illegible] ing this desolating war [illegible] effusion of blood. The object [illegible] itself with peculiar interest [illegible] to every well wisher of the country, every friend of humanity—to every [illegible] every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors.—I need not assure you, therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no [illegible] I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it, and no effort would I spare under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such [illegible] and the like absence of any such power on his part, under [illegible] from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to Gov. Sherman, you may say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself,) I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of liberty, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway.

Yours, most respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

PROSPECT OF A GENERAL WAR IN EUROPE.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Herald closes his letter of the 5th ult., as follows:

"Altogether the situation is extremely curious. Russia is on the best possible terms with Prussia, and at the same time marries her Grand Duke to the daughter of the King of Denmark, whom Prussia has already stripped of two-fifths of his dominions, and threatens to deprive him of the balance. England, in all other respects the antipodes of Russia, cooperates cordially with the Czar in patronizing Denmark, and would gladly bring on a coalition against Prussia, whose Crown Prince is the husband of her Princess Royal. Austria seeks the alliance of England to protect her from the enmity of France and Italy, against Russia and Prussia [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs Van Vleck

The People's Press.

From the Western Sentinel.

## CASUALTIES

*In the 21st N. C. Regiment,* on the 19th of October, 1864, in the battle of Cedar Creek. Acting Adjutant W. B. Vaughn, remarks that the most of the missing are supposed to be in the mountains and will soon rejoin the regiment.

Major Wm. J. Pfohl, Commanding Regiment, leg shot off, supposed to be mortally wounded, and left in the hands of the enemy.

**Co. A.**—Wounded, Sergt F M Eccles, arm, slight; Corp. J F Byerly, hand, slight; Joseph Morgan, hand, slight; Anthony Reece, arm; D W Miller, foot.

Missing, A Cook, G H Brubaker, J F Hetrick, David Baily.

**Co. C.**—Wounded, Lieut. J F Whitlock, hip, severe and captured; Lieut. W G Foy, eye, severe; Sergt D S Golding, hand, severe; M D Francis, arm, slight; J V Golding, hand, slight.

Missing, Wm. McBride.

**Co. D.**—Killed, Sergt Henry Voss, William Peddicord, Wiley Cumby.

Wounded, Sergt C M Lesley, hip severe, and captured; Joseph Merrit, bowels, mortally, and captured; J W Boyd, foot and leg, severe and captured; Wm. Sprinkle, shoulder, severe.

Missing, E J Banner, John Moore, and Peter Sprinkle.

**Co. F.**—Killed, Martin Bennet.

Wounded, Henry Fulk, leg, severe; Wm. Bullen, leg, severe; J. E. Bennet, thigh, slight.

Missing, Moses Bullen, Leander Manning, John Wagner, John Fulk.

**Co. G.**—Wounded, Capt. T S Gentry, leg, slight; Sergt. Fewel Fulton, arm, severe.

Missing, J W Welsh, J A Bennet, C J Carrell, S L Golding, Tandy Kiser, Thos F. Leak, F. E Rutledge, Joseph Reidman, S W Rierson, B F Warren.

**Co. H.**—Killed, R. F. Crutchfield.

Wounded, Lieut D J Cockerham, neck, slight; Sergt R W Brinkley, hand, slight; John D. Ashburn, foot, slight.

Missing, Lieut W R Martin, Benjamin Baker, Jackson Butcher, R A Darp, John Hays, Henry Moore, J S Moore, John Marion, W R Vices, Wm. Saunders, J E Stultz, Joel Ayres, R D Whitaker.

**Co. I.**—Wounded, W J Culler, arm, slight.

Missing, Lieut W S Canter, Sergt Joseph Taylor, Isham Cavaniss, D H Creed, Haywood Fulp, Wm. Allen, Alfred Sapp.

**Co. K.**—Wounded, Robert Fisher, leg slight.

Missing, Wm. Robertson, John Beck, Frank. Spaugh, Valentine Essick, J N Kreeger, Jas. H Coley.

**Co. L.**—Wounded, W. Harrison, arm, slight.

Missing, J M Denning, Peter Hickman, E. P. Long, Joseph Farris, J L Brytell.

**Co. M.** Wounded, Capt. J E Gilmer, neck, slight; Sergt C H Waters, head, slight; Jesse Summers, arm amputated; R M Stockwell, breast, slight.

Missing, Lieut. J S Dick, Corp. E R Wiley, C L Lambreth, Harrison Alexander, H. Z. Boon, W F Parks, J E Clapp and H N Albright.

Killed 6; Wounded 31; Missing 61—Total 98.

## THE NORTHWESTERN CONSPIRACY—ASTOUNDING DEVELOPEMENTS.

A commission is in session at Indianapolis, Indiana, to investigate the case of H. B. Dodd and others, charged with being connected with a treasonable organization for the overthrow of the United States. The cross examination of Felix L. Stiger, the Government witness, brought out the fact that the revolutionary programme of the "Order of the Sons of Liberty," of which a Dr. Bowles is military chief, included a rebellion in the West in co operation with an invasion by the Confederates.—According to this programme, Illinois was to furnish fifty thousand men who were to concentrate at St. Louis and co operate with Missouri, which was to furnish thirty thousand; and these combined forces, to co-operate with Price were to invade Missouri with twenty thousand, or what force President Davis could furnish; and that the one hundred thousand in all were to hold Missouri against any Federal force brought against them. Indiana was to furnish forty thousand or sixty thousand men to co operate with whatever force Ohio might send; and all these were to be thrown on Louisville, and were to co-operate with whatever force Prest. Davis could send to Eastern Kentucky, under Bucker and Breckenridge, or whoever he might deem best to conduct the operations. This was the programme Dr. Bowels gave the witness in the early part of May 1864. Early in June, of the present year, Dr. Bowles told the witness that the uprising would take place if they could obtain the cooperation of Cols Jesse, Siphert and Walker, in Kentucky. A report of the testimony says.

William Clayton, another witness for the Government, testified the organization first contemplated bringing the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization; afterwards, the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government were said to be tyrannical, and that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the order are expected to rise to maintain their rights. The Order frequently drilled, and have been drilling for a year. About two thirds of the order are armed, some with rifles, and others with revolvers and shot guns. The muster roll of our township was over one hundred. Dr. McCarty who is Grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that they could depend upon eighty thousand in Missouri, twenty thousand being in St. Louis and vicinity.

The officer said that in May and June, there was to be an invasion at three points: into Ohio, to be led by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana, to be led by Marmaduke or Price, and, in case the rebels came into Illinois, the brethren of the organization were to shake hands and be friends. An assessment was made on the lodges for the purchase of arms. Their lodge was assessed for two hundred dollars; it was collected by a Colonel Barry, or Barrett, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought [illegible]

[illegible] general for each Congressional district. [illegible] and as much longer as he could. The Order in Illinois [illegible] The temples are not quite drilling.

Wesley Trouter, witness for the Government testified that the organization, of which he was a member, contemplated a simultaneous attack on Indianapolis, Springfield (Illinois,) and St. Louis. Members of the Order who were fearful of being shot or hung as traitors, if captured, were assured that the Government would be notified that they must be treated as prisoners of war, or Jeff. Davis would retaliate.

## SUPREME COURT DECISION.

From the Daily Conservative.

### KESLER *vs.* BRAWLEY.

"From and after the passage of this act, all white residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, for the war."—*Act 17th February,* 1864, *Sec.* 1.

One of two constructions must be adopted, 1st. It applies to *individuals* who are at the date of the passage of the act between the ages of seventeen and fifty, as "*descriptio personarum,*"—the same in legal effect as if the persons answering the description were named, and puts them in the military service for (that is during) the war. This meaning can be given by adding the words, "who are now," so as to make it read, "all white men residents of the Confederate States, *who are now* between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States, for (that is during) the war." "This act to take effect from and after its passage."

According to this construction, all white men who are, at the date of the passage of this act, under the age of fifty, would be liable to military service during the war, notwithstanding they afterwards arrive at that age, because they are embraced by the description, and all white men, who are, at the date of the passage of this act, under the age of seventeen, would not be liable to military service, because they do not answer the description. So if this construction be adopted and judgment is thereupon rendered against the petitioner, the Courts and Judges will be bound, as a matter of course, upon the authority of this decision to discharge every one who has been, or may be, put in the military service, who was not, at the passage of this act, seventeen years of age.

There are two fatal objections to this construction. 1st. In order to express the meaning, it is necessary to add words which are not found in the act, and the addition of which varies the sense *materially.*—This is not authorized by any rule of construction. 2nd. According to the whole scope and tenor of the act, one of its main objects is to bring into the military service, the young men, who are continuously arriving at the age of seventeen, and the purpose is not only to embrace those who are seventeen at the passage of the act, but all who shall thereafter arrive at that age, which purpose would be defeated by this construction; and it can only be contended for on the ground of an oversight, or "*casus omissus,*" in framing the act, which in so material a matter, the court is not at liberty to assume.

The second construction is that the section applies to *a class,* composed of all white men between the ages of seventeen and fifty, without regard to the time when they may be between those ages, and puts them into the military service *as a class* for (that is during) the war. This meaning can be given simply by changing the position of the words "for the war," so as to make them read, "for (that is during) the war, all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, shall be in the military service of the Confederate States." "This act shall take effect from and after its passage." The Court is authorized by a well settled rule of construction to change the position of words—See "Dewarres on Statutes." Indeed this change in the position of words, in this instance, is only for the purpose of making the sense clearer. For, if persons are conscripted *as a class,* it follows of course that they cease to be liable when they pass out of that class, and become liable when they enter that class, when no time is fixed, at which they are to be between the ages designated, the conscription is necessary as a class. The distinction being where a time is fixed, the conscription is as *individuals,* "*descriptio personarium*"—where no time is fixed, the conscription is *as a class.* Here no time is fixed, so the conscription is *as a class,* and that consequence follows without reference to the position of the words, "For (that is during) the war," although it makes the sense clearer to put the words in the beginning of the section, instead of at the end.

"For the war" is evidently used in the sense of "during the war," and conceding that the conscription is by a class, if the words, "for (that is during) the war," had been placed at the beginning of the section, the fact that a "senior reserve" would not be liable, after arriving at the age of fifty, is too plain for discussion, and it would be strange if the result can be different, from the circumstance that the words "for (that is during) the war," happen to be at the end of the section. These words have no reference to the *term of service,* that is fixed by conscripting *as a class,* and the words are manifestly used to ensure that the extended conscription of all between the ages of seventeen and fifty, should [illegible]

[illegible] men, who were over forty-five when conscripted, go out of the service on arriving at the age of fifty; and there is nothing in the idea that heads of families, after arriving at the age of fifty, would be of more use to the country at home than if they are kept in the military service as "*senior reserves.*" But assume this not to be so, and that this construction also implies a "*casus omissus,*" how does it compare with the "*casus omissus*" implied by the first construction?—*This* lets out the '*senior reserves*' a few old men, comparatively speaking, while *that* fails to take in a large body of young men, who are looked to as the main resource of the country for future military operations in the *regular army!* By reference to the census statistics, the number of young men arriving at the age of seventeen, in the course of a year, in proportion to old men arriving at the age of fifty, is about fifteen to one. From this it may be seen how much the public service will lose by adopting the first construction and rejecting the second; and, of course, if a "*casus omissus*" is to be implied in both constructions, that should be supposed which is of the least consequence, and is the most likely to have occurred. The court is of the opinion that the second is the proper construction.

A perusal of the whole act will tend to support this conclusion. Mr. Winston, who argued for the government, referred to the fifth section, as tending to support the first construction. It seems to us that this section sustains the conclusion to which we have arrived.—The provision, that persons failing to enrol themselves at the time required, "shall be placed in the service in the field *for the war* in the same manner as though they were between the ages of eighteen and forty-five," is imposed as a penalty on such as are recusant, in respect to whom the *term of service* is fixed, and excludes the idea of a general liability of all *to serve for the war.* The suggestion of the learned counsel that the proviso in this section, that the persons mentioned shall continue a reserve for State defence, &c., should be modified by adding the words, "except those who fail to enrol themselves," has nothing to support it.

Our conclusion is also confirmed by reference to the other conscription act. The act, *April,* 1862, conscripts, *as a class* those between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, for three years or the war. The act, *September,* 1862, conscripts, *as a class,* those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five for three years or the war, and *the effect of passing out of a class,* to relieve from further liability to service is prevented by a proviso, "*when once enrolled all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve the full time.*" This proviso was necessary to show an intention, that although the conscription was as a class, still in respect to persons who should, after being enrolled, arrive at the age of forty-five, it was deemed expedient to retain them in service for the full time. The act under consideration, in like manner, conscripts "for (that is during) the war," as a class those between the ages of seventeen and fifty, and there is no proviso to continue in the service those who arrive at the age of fifty and pass out of the class. Whether a proviso to prevent this effect was left out on purpose, because it was not deemed expedient to keep "senior reserves" in service after they become fifty years of age, or was an oversight, we have no means of deciding. Our duty is to expound the law to the sense of the words used by the law-makers, and in the absence of a proviso to the contrary, it follows as of course that when a "senior reserve" arrives at the age of fifty, he passes out of the class, and is no longer liable to military service.

There is no error in the judgment rendered below. Judgment for the petitioner.

R. M. PEARSON.

*Filling up the Ranks.*—A late order, issued from the office of the Adjutant and Inspector-General, orders the chiefs of the Nitre Bureau to turn over, without delay, one-fifth of all the force employed in their respective bureaux, including contractors and other employees. This order will put into the field about as many men, if not more, than were produced by the revocation of details of producers—the whole number of men who have been detailed as farmers on this side of the Mississippi river being *four thousand four hundred and eighty five.*—*Richmond Dispatch, 22d.*

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

My attention has been called to a card published in the "Western Sentinel" by J. W. Davis and W. Taylor, in which I am charged with uttering or saying, in a public speech, that I would seek the Tory's Den in the Sauratown Mountain, and there stay, before I would go to the field and fight the battles of South Carolina.

If I made this declaration at all, (of which I have no recollection) it was long before North Carolina seceded, and previous to the first election for Convention in February, 1861, at a public Union meeting over which the uncle of J. W. Davis presided, and a time when all good and true men denounced the conduct of South Carolina as dangerous and ultra in the extreme. But the truth ful and respectable signers to the card in question, chose to keep this from the public.

As to Mr. Davis, he was one of the [illegible] since in 1861, and has been a "red-mouthed" secessionist ever since, and keeps himself out of danger by being a miller at a little one-horse mill, without much question.

As for Mr. Taylor, he is of the same stripe, and in the commencement of our difficulties, said that if ever the soil of North Carolina was polluted by [illegible] that a part of our good old State has been in the possession of the enemy for some time, and Mr. Taylor remains at home, closely and securely shielded behind a commission as 2d or 3d Lieutenant of a Militia Company, with its men.

As to the endorsers of Mr. Davis' character for truth and respectability, they are as high-toned [illegible] of his section of the county, [illegible] Messrs. Dobson, George, [illegible] and Hamlin were "red-mouthed" secessionists and volunteered at the commencement of the war, but as soon as they discovered that this was not the kind of a war [illegible] *was at stake.*

[illegible]

It is not yet known [illegible] Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has returned to V[illegible] ceived near Fredericksburg in May last.

## PROCLAMATION APPOINTING A DAY FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP.

It is meet that the people of the Confederate States should, from time to time, assemble to acknowledge their dependence on Almighty God, to render devout thanks for his manifold blessings, to worship His Holy name, to bend in prayer at his footstool, and to accept with reverent submission, the chastening of His All-wise and Allmerciful Providence.

Let us then, in temples and in field, unite our voices in recognizing, with adoring gratitude, the manifestation of His protecting care in the many signal victories with which our arms have been crowned; in the fruitfulness with which our land has been blessed, and in the unimpaired energy and fortitude with which He has inspired our hearts and strengthened our arms in resistance to the iniquitous designs of our enemies.

And let us not forget that, while graciously vouchsafing to us His protection, our sins have merited and received grievous chastisement; that many of our best and bravest have fallen in battle; that many others are still held in foreign prisons, that large districts of our country have been devastated with savage ferocity, the peaceful homes destroyed, and helpless women and children driven away in destitutution; and that with fiendish malignity the passions of a servile race have been exhibited by our foes into the commission of atrocities from which death is a welcome escape.

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart WEDNESDAY, the sixteenth day of November next, as a day to be specially devoted to the worship of Almighty God; and I do invite and invoke all the people of these Confederate States to assemble on the day aforesaid, in their respective places of public worship, there to unite in prayer to our Heavenly Father, that He bestow His favor upon us; that He extend over us the protection of His almighty arm; that He sanctify His chastisement to our improvement so that we may turn away from our evil paths and walk righteously in His sight; and that He may restore peace to our beloved country, healing its bleeding wounds, and securing to us the continued enjoyment of our own right of self government and independence; and that He will graciously hearken to us, while we ascribe to Him the power and glory of our deliverance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

[SEAL.]

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

## New Advertisements.

### Salt! Salt!!

ARRANGEMENTS can now be made by which the people can get their supply of Salt. The Government is now in need of all the Beeves that can be procured, and I am authorized to buy all I can, on foot, and give one half the amount in Salt, at government prices. Arrangements can also be made by which the hides can be returned. I most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the citizens to furnish the government with all they possibly can, for the soldiers must be fed.

E. L. HEGE.
Commissary Agent.
Salem, Nov. 1864. 28—1m

### NOTICE.

IT will be seen that Dr. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General, N. C., has kindly taken it upon himself to have the boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War, forwarded to them free of charge, and he has given me the appointment to attend to the boxes. Therefore all who wish to send provisions, clothing, shoes, &c., to their friends have now the very best opportunity of doing so. The boxes should be well hooped and properly marked.—In order to get the boxes to Raleigh in time, they must be delivered to us on the 25th of each month. Bring or send on all you wish, and we will do our duty in getting them to their proper destination.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, Nov. 1864. 28—3m

### Negroes for Sale.

THE undersigned offers, at private sale, one NEGRO WOMAN and infant, and a BOY, aged about 10 years,—all likely.

The woman is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, about 37 years of age.

G. S. MATTHEWS,
Salem Chapel, Forsyth Co., N. C.
Nov. 3, 1864. 27—tf.

### NEGROES FOR HIRE FOR 1865.

I WILL hire, privately, for the year 1865, a number of likely negroes,—men, women and children, some with and some without families.—Pay of hire in provisions preferable.

Apply to G. W. MALONE.
Nov. 3, 1864.—2t. at Salem, Hotel.

### Horse Wanted.

I WISH to purchase a horse. Any person having one to sell will oblige me very much by calling on me at home, near Salem.

W. H. SHEPPERD.
Nov. 1, 1864. 27—2w.

### BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Dr. D. T. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. D. Nungle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. E. L. Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger, who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month. EDWARD WARREN, [illegible]

### State of North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY.

[illegible]

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

### For Sale Cheap, ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late. Address,

J. A. CORNISH,
Lexington, N. C.
Oct. 27.—26-tf

### NOTICE.

THERE are many unsettled balances due the County in barter for Salt, or for Grain and Provisions, which I wish settled up without delay, as I want to close up the accounts.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner of Forsyth Co.
Oct. 25, 1864.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

George K. Hendrix, and others
*vs.*
Thomas Voss and others.
In Forsyth Court of Equity.

PURSUANT to an Order of Court, made in the foregoing cause, I shall sell at public auction, on Wednesday the 23d of November, 1864, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, the valuable plantation of the late Thomas Voss, deceased, containing about 300 ACRES, and about three miles North-East of Kernersville, adjoining the lands of George Brooks and others.

Terms made known on the day of Sale.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.
October 27th, 1864. 25—ts.

### CARD NOTICE.

THERE is now ready to be issued from this Department to the different counties in the State, a lot of Cotton and Wool Cards. This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.
Oct. 27, 1864, 25—4t.

### TAX IN KIND.

UNTIL further notice I will attend every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at the store of E. A. Vogler, Esq., for the purpose of assessing the tithe of Wheat, Oats, Rye, Wool and Hay. I will also attend the appointments of Wm. Flynt, Esq., Tax Collector.

All good citizens will make the above known in their respective neighborhoods and will also assist ladies in listing their Tax in Kind.

L. R. BRIETZ, *Assessor.*
Oct. 20, 1864. 25—4t.

### Corn & Wheat Wanted.

I WILL GIVE SALT, BUNCH COTTON or SHEETING in exchange for Wheat and Corn. I am also agent for the sale of 500 bunches Cotton Yarn assorted No's. from 8 to 12 which I will sell either by the bale, or retail in smaller quantities to suit purchasers. To any one having Specie, or Bank Notes on specie paying banks, to invest in bunch cotton, I will sell lower than can be bought in this section of country, if application be made soon.

W. F. SHULTZ.
Salem, Oct. 20th, 1864. 25—tf.

### Horse Stolen.

STOLEN from my stable in Forsyth County, about 4 miles South of Salem, on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, a small grey MARE, about 16 years old, had on an old shoe on one of her fore feet, otherwise unshod; she carries her mane on her left side; has some saddle marks on her back, and is about 4½ feet high.

A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information, so that I can get her.

GEORGE F. HEGE.
Forsyth County, Oct. 18, 1864.

### WANTED.

TO BUY OR RENT, SOME LAND WITHin twenty-five miles of Salem.

I will give fifty pounds of salt for two bushels of corn, rye, or wheat.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.
August 9th, 1864. 15—tf.

### LOST

ON the 30th ult., somewhere between Salem and Charles Clinard's, Sen., a GREEN SHAWL with a red border. The person who found such a shawl and returns it to me or leaves it at the 'Press' office will be liberally rewarded.

VIRGINIA REICH.
Oct. 13, 1864. 24—tf.

### A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C.

J. W. Beroth 2, Elder Wm. Burns, Wm Clayton, M. C. Crews 2, Dr. P. A. Cox 2, Miss Catharine S Essick, Hon. H. S. Foote 2, Mrs. Anna C. Fishel, J. [illegible] Gregg, Miss Sarah J. [illegible], John [illegible], Mrs. Martha Morris, Lieut. [illegible], Wm. Ramseur, John D. [illegible] 2, James H, Renick, S. M. Wilson, Emeline [illegible], Mrs. E. Westmoreland.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

### LOST.

I Lost a fine blood red SHAWL, with flower in one corner, on Monday the 3d inst., near Salem. Any person who will return the same to me at Kernersville, or to E. L. Hege, in Salem, will be liberally rewarded.

Mrs. DR. KERNER.
Oct. 4th, 1864. 23-2w.

### Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT [illegible] of their choice. The Commissioners congratulate themselves and the country that they have been aided by a consultation with one of the Virginia Commissioners, by whose aid, and that of Mr. George W. Mordicai, they have been able to bring about an almost identical schedule with the neighboring State of Virginia:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apples, dried, | good peeled per bush 28 lbs | 25 00 |
| do | unpeeled, per bushel 28 lbs, | 3 50 |
| Axes, | with handles, each, | 12 50 |
| do | without handles, each, | 12 00 |
| Bacon, | per pound, hog round, | 2 75 |
| Beans, | white or cornfield, per bu 60 lbs | 5 00 |
| Brandy, | apple, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| do | peach, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Beef, | fresh, nett per pound, | 50 |
| do | fresh, gross per pound, | 40 |
| do | salted, per pound, | 1 50 |
| Candles, | tallow, per pound, | 3 00 |
| do | adamantine, per pound | 8 75 |
| Chains, | trace, per pair, | 11 00 |
| Cloth, | woolen for soldier's clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard, | 6 00 |
| Cotton, | raw, per pound, | 1 00 |
| Coffee, | Rio, per pound, | 4 50 |
| Corn, | unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs | 4 50 |
| do | shelled, sacks not included 56lbs | 5 00 |
| Corn Meal | sack not included, per bu. 50lbs | 5 20 |
| Drills, | cotton ⅞ yd wide, 3 yds to the lb | [illegible] |
| Flour, | extra family, per bbl, 196 lbs, | 45 00 |
| do | extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs, | 41 25 |
| do | superfine, per bbl 196 pounds, | 37 50 |
| do | fine per bbl of 196 pounds, | 33 75 |
| Fodder, | baled per 100 pounds, | 5 00 |
| do | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hats, | wool, each, | 5 00 |
| Hay, | baled, per 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| do | unbaled, per 100 pounds, | 3 50 |
| Hides, | dry, extra, per pound | 3 00 |
| do | [illegible] | 2 50 |
| do | green, per pound, | 1 50 |
| Horses, | artillery, 1st class, per head, | 1000 00 |
| Horses | artillery, 2d class, per head, | 800 00 |
| Iron, | Pig No 1, per ton, 2000 lbs | 350 00 |
| do | Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs | 314 00 |
| do | Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs | 278 00 |
| do | Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs | 710 00 |
| do | Smith's square or round per ton. 2000 pounds | 1,030 00 |
| do | serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds | 400 00 |
| Jeanes, | wool, domestic, per yd | 10 00 |
| Kettles, | camp, iron, per pound, | 30 |
| Lumber, | good, per 1000 feet, | 60 00 |
| Lard, | per pound, | 2 75 |
| Leather, | sole, per pound, | 6 00 |
| do | upper, per pound | 7 00 |
| do | harness, per pound | 7 00 |
| Molasses, | cane, per gallon | 8 00 |
| do | sorghum, per gallon | 5 00 |
| Mules, | 1st class, per head, | 1000 00 |
| do | 2nd class, per head | 800 00 |
| do | 3rd class, per head | 500 00 |
| Nails, | per keg | 100 00 |
| Oats, | sheaf baled per 100 pounds | 5 25 |
| do | sheaf unbaled pr 100 lbs | 4 50 |
| do | baled per 100 lbs | 5 25 |
| do | shelled, per bushel | 4 00 |
| Osnaburg, | cotton, ⅞ yd wide 7 oz to yard per yard | 1 50 |
| do | cotton 1 yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard | 1 78 |
| Onions, | per bushel | 8 00 |
| Peas, | cow, per bushel of 60 lbs | 5 00 |
| Potatoes, | Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs | 6 00 |
| do | sweet per bush of 60 lbs | 5 00 |
| Peaches dried, | peeled per bushel of 38 pounds | 8 50 |
| do | unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs | 5 00 |
| Pork, | fresh, nett, per pound | 1 82 |
| do | salted, per pound | 2 30 |
| Pasturage, | 1 quality, near town, per head per month | 8 00 |
| do | common, near town, per month | 5 00 |
| do | 1st quality in the country, per head, per month | 7 00 |
| do | common in the country, per head, per month | 4 00 |
| Quinine, | good, per ounce | [illegible] |
| Rice, | new, per pound, | 50 |
| do | old, per pound | 40 |
| Rye, | good per bushel of 56 pounds | 5 00 |
| Sacks, | two bushels, osnaburgs, each | 3 00 |
| Shirting, | cotton, ¾ yd wide 4¾ yds to the pound, per yard, | 1 30 |
| do | cotton, ⅞ yard wide, 3¼ yard to pound, per yard | 1 10 |
| Cotton stripes, | 3 yards to pound, per yd | 1 75 |
| Salt, | Coast per bushel of 50 lbs | 20 00 |
| do | Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs | 37 00 |
| do | Virginia per bushel of 50 lbs | 25 00 |
| Steel, | cast, per pound | 8 00 |
| Shoes, | army, per pair, | 10 00 |
| Shoe thread, | flax per pound, | 10 00 |
| Socks, | soldier's wool, per pair, | 2 00 |
| Sheep, | fat, per head, | 35 00 |
| Sugar, | brown common, per lb | 3 00 |
| Soap, | hard, per pound, | 1 00 |
| do | soft, per pound, | 75 |
| Shucks, | baled, 100 lbs | 4 00 |
| Shorts, | good per bushel of 22 lbs | 75 |
| Ship stuff, | good per bushel of 37 lbs | 1 40 |
| Tea, | black per pound | 5 00 |
| do | green, per pound, | 8 00 |
| Tent cloth, | cotton 10 oz to yd, per yd | 1 50 |
| Tobacco, | No 1 extra, | 3 00 |
| do | No 1, | 2 50 |
| do | No 2, | 1 75 |
| do | Lugs, | 1 25 |
| Tallow, | clean, per pound, | 2 50 |
| Vinegar, | cider, per gallon, | 2 00 |
| do | manufactured per gal | 1 00 |
| Whiskey, | good, per gallon, | 10 00 |
| Wheat, | good per bushel of 60 lbs. | 7 50 |
| do | bran, per bush of 17 lbs. | 50 |
| Wheat straw, | baled, per 100 | 1 50 |
| do do | unbaled, per 100 lbs | 1 00 |
| Wool, | washed, per pound | 8 00 |
| do | unwashed, per pound | 6 00 |
| Wagons, | wood axle, 4 horse new | 350 00 |
| do | wood axle, 2 horse, new | 250 00 |
| Yarn, | cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs. | [illegible] |

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baling long forage, per hundred pounds | 75 |
| Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel, | 25 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day, | 10 00 |
| Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government per day, | 5 00 |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day | [illegible] |
| Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day | [illegible] |
| Hire of six horse teams, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hire of six horse teams, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day | [illegible] |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day | 1 50 |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month, | [illegible] |
| Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month, | [illegible] |
| Hire of horse, per day, | [illegible] |

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be uniform and [illegible]

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following [illegible]

H. K. BURGWYN, [illegible]
Commissioners of Appraisement for N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Umpire.
Raleigh, Oct. 5, 1864.